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WARNING! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians over 21 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache Rheumatism
Toothache Neuralgia Neuritis
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Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—Bottles of 24 and 100—All druggists.
Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoclonalacetic Acid of Salzig, Germany

BABEL

How like we humans are to little ants,
That build their structures on the wayside trail;
Careless that passing traffic's sure advance
Will make their strongest work of none avail;
That some dread foot, across their boundaries placed,
Will, in a moment, lay their dwelling waste.

So do we humans rear our paltry schemes,
Our fads and passions, close beside the way;
So do we all translate our fevered dreams
Into vain action, 'gainst that certain day
When, on the quiet smugness of our path,
Sets the great foot of Nemesis in wrath.

So do we build, and, building, leave unwrought
Just that one thing that would cement the whole;
So do we aim at Life's solution, fraught
With crude ambitions; aiming, miss the goal;
For, in the fairest plans we humans trace,
Truth, the Great Architect, hath had no place!

—ROBERT DORMAN.

HUMOR OF THE DAY

"If there any reason why the farmers should not appear in dress coats and patent leather shoes?"
"I suppose not," replied Farmer Corn-tassel. "Maybe it's what he'll be brought to. Dress coats and patent leathers are about all some of the rusticators leave behind to apply on their board bills."—Washington Star.
"Henry," said Mrs. Twobble, "and is there really such a bird as the dove of peace?"
"No," said Mr. Twobble, "and it's a lucky thing for the taxpayers of this country that there isn't!"
"Why Henry?"
"The chances are all the European nations would get together and ask the United States to support it, and Congress probably would pass a million dollar appropriation for bird seed."—Brooklyn Eagle.
"When you notice the number of people who have automobiles, aren't you amazed?"
"I am indeed. How true the old saying that one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives.—Exchange.
"Here's a gent writes our mail order house for a wife."
"Can we fill that order?"
"I think so. One of our young lady clerks has started a cor. correspondence with him."—Louisville Courier-Journal.
"Do you believe in what the ouija board says?"
"Not fully," replied Senator Soregum. "But its conclusions are often as reliable as those reached by prolonged debates and its processes are not nearly so vociferous."—Washington Star.
Teacher: "What are we studying today?"
Student: "Infernal combustion engines."—Science and Invention.
Husband (angrily): "What! No supper ready? This is the limit! I'm going to a restaurant."
Wife: "Wait just five minutes."
Husband: "Will it be ready then?"
Wife: "No, but then I'll go with you."—Houston Post.
"What is your boy Josh doing in town?"
"As I know," replied Farmer Corn-tassel, "he's doing nothing except wading money."
"How is he wasting it?"
"Buying 2-cent stamps to write home for extra allowance."—Washington Star.

Only Powerful Medicine Will End RHEUMATISM

It matters not whether you have had agonizing pains from rheumatism for 20 years or distressing twinges for 20 weeks. Rheuma is strong enough and mighty and powerful enough to drive rheumatic poisons from your body and abolish all misery or money back.
Leo & Osmond Co. and all druggists sell Rheuma on a no-cure-no-pay basis. A large bottle is inexpensive, and after you take the small dose as directed once a day for two days you should know that at last you have obtained a remedy that will conquer rheumatism.
For over ten years throughout America Rheuma has been prescribed by broad-minded physicians and has released thousands from agony, pain and despair.

KALEIDOSCOPE

Redemption Rock is in the town of Princeton, Mass. near Mt. Wachusett. It derives its name from a treaty made on its surface with a tribe of Indians May 2, 1674, for the ransom of Mrs. Mary Robinson, of Lancaster, a captive of the Indians. The treaty was



THE REASON WHICH IS IN MANURE

(Written Specially For The Bulletin.)

"There's a reason in all things." That is a phrase which is rather common, especially on the lips of our old farmers. And some of us, more the pity, use it in an extremely unreasonable way. This is more than usually regrettable for the saying is a true one. With the change of a single proposition it is really the basis for all knowledge and the moving spring for all search for knowledge.

"There's a reason for all things." Put it that way. Nobody will deny it. Nobody will even question it. Everybody will agree with it. Even Neighbor Waterhouse, who is about the stiffest backed old Bourbon I ever met in his dislike of all "new-fangled notions," accepts it as a matter of course.

Neighbor Waterhouse wants nothing to do with any "book ideas" about fertilization. He believes in farm manure, puts it on thick, plows it under deep, and gets good crops. He has a few acres he is able to cover with enough manure. The only trouble he finds is that he can't get enough on his own farm nor buy enough from outside. But he gets red in the face and almost abusive in the mouth if you try to suggest any thing in the way of substitutes to him.

He was growling to himself over the "misery" in his old back, one afternoon, after a half day spent in yanking up rotten corn-stalks out of his big manure pile. He was lame, he was dirty, he was tired, he was tired and he was in a temper. But I couldn't resist the temptation to say to him:

"What do you do it for?"
"Why, to make my corn grow," he snorted.
"I take it you didn't do it for fun?"
"Yes," he said. "Seems to me I've heard you state, several times, that there's a reason in all things, haven't I?"
"Probably you got it from the book," I said. "I got it from a good many times in the last seventy-two years."

"Then," I went on, "what's the reason in your manure that makes the corn grow?"
And that's the way the row began, as Mrs. McGinty once testified in a case concerning a disagreement with her back-yard neighbor.

Yet I don't see why he should have gone up into the air over so simple a question. I take it he granted that you wouldn't, you who read this and wonder what on earth I'm driving at, this time. You may have your own ideas, and you may hold 'em pretty close to your vest to know the reason. Probably, also, nineteen-twentieths of you do know the reason. But, in my rather long association with working farmers, I have found too many who don't know "why" do such and such a thing, who think the attempt to find out savors too much of "theory" for practical farmers to engage in. Will you who are not, necessarily, of this class, bear with me while I try, once more, to discuss a very simply and practically the reason which is in manure? I think you'll see, before we get through, what I'm after.

So far as the chemists have thus far been able to find out, there are about seventy elements in the material world.

Made on behalf of the whites by John Hoar, of Concord. The rock has a large flat surface, on which about twenty-five persons can stand.—Boston Globe.
Native fishermen of the Aleutian Islands declare that a certain species of walrus, which was believed to have been extinct for forty years.

Karl Hagarenek, who was called the "Milkmaid of menagerie owners" was the first person to train large carnivorous animals to different species of people to gether.

The star of the feminine athletes of France is Mlle. Brevard, of the Peninsula Sports. Paris. She is only eighteen years of age, but already holds all the long distance records of France.

For the low class seed pearls there is a constant demand among criminal physicians and apothecaries, who grind them into a powder and administer it to patients as a cure for many ills.

Korean women are taking up business lines and have incorporated a company with \$200,000 capital to produce and export goods. The company's headquarters are in that country.

The Church of the Holy Ghost at Heidelberg is said to be the only one in the world in which both Protestant and Roman Catholic services are held at the same time. A thin partition in the centre separates the two congregations.

Miss Mary Sampson has taught school in Boone county forty-eight years, and had the unique experience last year of teaching the grandchild of a man and woman she had taught when they were children.—Missouri State Journal.

A useful invention is the line-carrying buoy. Its inventor sought to devise some means of getting a line from ship to shore, and the line-carrying buoy was the result. When released from the ship, if the wind is in the right direction, it blows steadily toward the shore, the line unwinding behind it as it goes, until finally the buoy is dropped out of the surf with the line intact. In addition to its use in this manner, it is available for all the regular purposes of the ordinary buoy.

During one of the British expeditions to the antarctic regions, more than 80 observation were made of the aurora australis, the southern counterpart of our northern light. The appearance of the light resembled that presented in the arctic region. But the maximum frequency did not occur during the months of the long polar night, and the phenomenon was most intense at the time of the equinoxes, when the sun is perpendicular over the equator, and daylight is simultaneous at both the north and the south pole.

Years ago wind power was commercially popular. It simply had to be, since there were few other sources of power. Today we get most of our power from coal and a great amount from water. Palestine is not favored with either coal or water power, and Dr. L. M. Mayer, who is now studying the problem of wind power to determine whether it would be possible to run the industries of Palestine with wind motors. He has collected interesting data on wind motion in Europe. Examination of 477 installations was made. Eighty-seven per cent of these worked satisfactorily for periods up to 1,500 years. Wind-power installations are now made in Denmark for the generation of electric power in small communities.

An "element" is a substance which, by no known means, can be decomposed into anything else. Salt, for example, is not an "element" for it can be separated into two distinct things, the metal sodium, and the gas chlorine. But neither sodium nor chlorine can be further separated. They, therefore, are elements. Well, there are some seventy of these elements that chemists know and handle. Of various combinations of these elements we know is made, from elephants to angle-worms, from automobiles to cobblestones, from cabbage to kings. Such things as corn and clover and oats and wheat and grass and trees and weeds are, of course, included.

Every crop the farmer raises is composed of some of these elements. In useful fertilizing combinations and proportions. So far as known, about a dozen or fifteen are chiefly responsible for the making of plants. They include nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, lime, magnesium, soda, and sulfur, and several others. These elements are all either in the soil or the air or the water. The plant, which eats with its roots and breathes with its leaves, very much as we eat with our mouths and breathe with our lungs—takes the different elements it requires, as it can find them, and grows either luxuriantly or feebly, according to the amount and character of the elements available to it. If it finds all it needs in the proportions it calls for, and within easy reach, the plant, whether corn or pussy, grows healthfully. If it is stunted in any one of the elements it wants it grows weakly or refuses to grow at all.

Now, all the dozen or fifteen elements needed by plant-growth exist in varying proportions in average soils, along with more or less of the fifty others which are not specially useful to plants. And every crop of grains or vegetables draws on this stock. When you dig up a bushel of potatoes, you find a hundred bushels of potash, you sell, in them, a certain number of pounds of nitrogen and phosphorus and potash and lime and sodium and magnesium, etc., which they've taken out of your soil to make that hundred bushel of potatoes.

One doesn't need to be a scientific gent to see that this thing can't be kept up forever. As year after year, the crop-making food in the soil is used by your grains and grasses and vegetables, the total amount is, of course, diminished. There is never quite as much, every year, as there was in the spring. The less there is for the crops to grow with, the less they'll grow. You know that from experience. You don't need any chemist to tell you what you can see with your own eyes. It makes no difference to you how he puts it; you simply say: "The soil's worn out." Wherein you're dead right.

Worn out soil is worth no more than a worn out tea kettle. So, to prevent it's wearing out, to keep it supplied with the food it needs, to make it continue to produce, you put on manure. You've found, by experience, that a liberal application of farm manure will help amazingly. Crops which aren't worth harvesting on unmanured land, turn out much better on manured fields.

Why? Well, you say yourself: "There's a reason for all things." There's a reason why the manure makes your crops better. It is simply that in the manure you put back on to your worn out soil some of the elements which constant cropping has withdrawn from its natural contents. For the manure contains—in fact, is largely made up of—those very dozen or fifteen elements which the crops must have if they are going to grow. Your manuring stock is nothing but a return to the soil of some portions of the element plant-food which previous crops have stolen from it.

Don't think anybody is going to make fun of you or criticize you for using manure. Take it all around, it's a mighty good crop-producer. Every farmer should save it as a miser saves pennies, and should use it as generously as a spendthrift scatters dollars. Blessed is the man who has his barn-yard and his manure-pit full of it.

But there isn't any manure good in this sadly imperfect world. Even the best farm manure isn't a complete substitute for the original fertility of the virgin soil. It's got rather too much of one thing and not quite enough of some others. It's apt to be over-rich in nitrogen and a little shy in phosphorus and potash. Especially in phosphorus. That's why farmers found years ago, that even liberally manured land either got sour or ran out. They probably didn't know a great deal about nitrogen and phosphorus and potash. But, by dint of much testing and trying out, they discovered that the occasional use of phosphate in connection with manure, seemed to bring better results. Then began the run to phosphates. Why, in my part of the country, even today, half the older farmers call all commercial fertilizer "phosphates." In remembrance of those days.

Later, they discovered that, in many cases, the addition of potash also was an advantage. When farm manures ran short, they could see good effects from the use of nitrate of soda, which is an impure form of nitrogen. About all the scientific people have done, so far, is to find and explain the reason for results, such as these, which the working farmer had already discovered.

Now, these farmers out of ten know that they've put back into their soil at least four of the necessary elements of plant-food, viz: Nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and lime. And run them back in a form which the plants will accept and use. Otherwise, it's Good-bye farmer, Good-bye farm! The rest of the dozen or fifteen plant-food elements are used more sparingly and are, ordinarily, plentiful enough to need no immediate renewing.

Right there is where Mr. Farmer comes up against it with a bump. He hasn't manure enough to fill the order. He can't get enough of the nitrogen and the phosphorus and the potash and the lime to make up the deficit in his dirt, for the simple reason that they cost more to buy than the crops they will raise sell for. Especially the nitrogen and the potash. It is exactly at this point that the "new agriculture" steps around the stump and offers its help.

Of the four elements most needed, nitrogen is the most scarce. If Mr. Farmer can train a few hundred million bacteria to take for his crops ample rations of nitrogen out of the air which is four-fifths pure nitrogen, and equally ample rations of potash out of the soil which normally contains anywhere from fifteen to thirty-five tons of pure potash—enough to last for a thousand years of steady cropping. If he can do this and save his nitrogen-potash money, shouldn't he do it?

For one, I don't see any reason why not. All that seems necessary is to show him that it can be done and teach him how to do it. The rest is up to him. There's I've talked enough for today. But don't exult prematurely: There more to come!

BOLTON

The largest social event in Bolton for years was the wedding of Miss Anita Richardson Baker and William Richard Tinker of South Manchester at the handsome country home of Miss Baker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Levey Saturday at 1 o'clock. Rev. Frank K. Abbott, pastor of the local church, performed the ceremony. The Episcopal service being used. Miss Baker wore a beautiful white gown and carried a bouquet of old fashioned flowers tied with ribbon and lace. There were no attendants. Following the ceremony, breakfast was served. During the ceremony a woman harpist provided music. Guests present were the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Levey of Indianapolis, her sister, Mrs. William Townsend of Chicago, her brothers, George D. Baker, and William R. Baker, and Mrs. W. R. Baker of Ossining, N. Y., the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Tinker, and his sister, Miss Marion Tinker of South Manchester. Mrs. Mary D. Maine of Ipswich, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. Minnie Frothingham, Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Abbie, Enfield, Miss Adelaide E. Sperry, Rockville, Mrs. Frances E. Rogers, Chas. E. Carpenter, Bolton, Miss Dorothy Criswell, Peoria, O., Miss Julia Brink, Indianapolis, Mae Stubbs, South Carolina, John McChord, Kentucky, John Kern, Virginia. The house was decorated with foliage and old fashioned flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Tinker by automobile for a hunting trip in Maine. The bride's gifts were numerous and beautiful. From 3 until 6 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Levey were at home informally to all, an invitation having been extended to the community. The time was made most enjoyable for the large number present. Delicious refreshments were served. It was learned with much pleasure that Mr. and Mrs. Tinker are to reside in town. Mrs. Tinker has always been very generous with her services and in her gifts for the benefit and pleasure of those about her. She has traveled much in this country.

How Yeast Vitamon Tablets Give You That Firm Flesh "Pep"

Strengthen the Nerves and Invigorate the Body—Easy and Economical to Take—Results Quick.

To at once put some firm, healthy, "stay-shere" flesh on your bones, increase energy and nerve force and clear your skin and complexion, simply try taking two of Martin's Yeast VITAMON Tablets with each meal and watch results.



Martin's VITAMON Tablets contain highly concentrated yeast-vitamins as well as the two other important vitamins (Fat Soluble A and Water Soluble C), all of which are regarded as absolutely necessary for perfect health, vigor and proper physical development. By a special process of concentration a proper dose of all of the three known vitamins is contained in an active state in Martin's VITAMON Tablets. Martin's VITAMON Tablets, by mixing with your food, give you the health-giving, strength-building, and skin-clearing benefits that your body must have to make firm tissue, strong nerves, rich blood, clear skin and a keen, active brain. They will not upset the stomach or cause that bloated feeling, but, on the contrary, are a great aid in overcoming indigestion or chronic constipation. If you are thin, sunken cheeked, hollow chested, rundown and underweight you will find this simple test well worth trying: First weigh yourself and measure yourself. Next take Martin's VITAMON—two tablets with each meal. Then weigh and measure yourself again each week and continue taking Martin's VITAMON regularly until you are satisfied with your gain in weight and energy. Martin's VITAMON Tablets are easy and economical to take—they are in no way distasteful—they will not upset the stomach and they also keep indefinitely. So remarkable are the benefits from these highly concentrated vitamins that entire satisfaction is absolutely guaranteed or the small amount you pay for the trial will be promptly refunded. Be sure to remember the name—Martin's VITAMON—the original and genuine yeast-vitamin tablet. There is nothing else with such powerful stimulations or substitutes. You can get Martin's VITAMON Tablets at all good druggists.



Are Positively Guaranteed to Put On Firm Flesh, Clear the Skin and Increase Energy When Taken With Every Meal or Money Back

try and Europe. Mr. Tinker is conducting a successful business in South Manchester.

Charles E. Carpenter has returned to South Manchester for the winter.

Mrs. Ella Massey of Windsor Locks is a guest at Charles N. Loomis.

Mrs. Henry Fryer of Rockville is visiting her mother, Mrs. E. Jane Finley.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy T. Carpenter of Westfield, Mass., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Loomis.

Last Friday evening was "brothers' night" in Bolton grange; the brothers filled the chairs. The program provided was as follows: Solo and encore by Ernest Strong; paper, Electricity on the Farm, Henry Massey, son, by four Lee brothers, Charles, Myron, Albert and Russell Lee; solo, Myron Lee; recitation and encore, Frederick D. Finley; recitation, James Weston Phelps; paper, by Maxwell Hutchinson, What Part of Bolton is Under Cultivation. The brothers served coffee and doughnuts.

F. J. Mathew of Johnson City, N. Y., is visiting at his home in town.

Miss Anna Hebert of East Hartford was a recent Bolton visitor.

Local pupils attending South Manchester high school are Misses Alice Ponticelli, Rosalie Clement and Ruth Jones; also Harold Fish, Everett Fish, George Remer, Gilbert Whitman and Henry Massey.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Joseph Mathew Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock their daughter, Josephine Mathew, and Gustavus Muller of Hartford were united in marriage by Rev. Frank K. Abbott. The room was decorated with green and autumn foliage, the bridal pair stood in front of a solid bank of the beautiful foliage. They were attended by Miss Helen Mathew, sister of the bride, and Charles A. Lee. The bride wore white satin trimmed with lace, a veil and orange blossoms and carried white roses and lilies of the valley. The bridegroom wore pink erse de chine and carried pink roses. There were 20 guests present. Mrs. Muller received many useful and beautiful gifts. She will be missed in town, being popular among the young people. Mr. and Mrs. Muller are to live in Farmington.

Wilsonville

The funeral of Lawrence Kenyon, who died Friday night, was held Monday morning at St. Louis church, Webster. Burial was in Calvary cemetery, Webster. The bearers were relatives. He leaves his widow, two sons and two grandchildren.

Mrs. Ida Childs spent Wednesday in Pougham, with Mrs. Herman Barnes.

Emily Hawkins, of Webster, was at Mrs. Childs' Monday.

Mrs. James Welch has returned from Worcester, where she has been for treatment.

Miss Mary Theroux of Pawtucket was with her mother for a few days the past week.

Winsted.—Ways and means of securing a reduction in fire insurance rates will be discussed at the Winsted Chamber of Commerce dinner in the Hotel Winchester tonight (Thursday).

Catarhal Deafness May Be Overcome

If you have catarhal deafness or are even just a little hard of hearing or have head noises, go to your druggist, and get 1 ounce of Farinon (double strength) and add to it 1 pint of hot water and a little granulated sugar. Take one tablespoonful four times a day. This will, often bring quick relief from the distressing head noises. Clogged nostrils should open, breathing become easy and the mucus stop dropping into the throat. It is easy to prepare, costs little and is pleasant to take. Any one being hearing or who has catarhal deafness or head noises should give this prescription a trial.

"Without the treacherous help of cathartics"

A simple food which gradually replaces laxatives

HE who can control chronic constipation without the treacherous help of cathartics makes a 'booster' of his patient."

This quotation from a doctor's essay on constipation carries a message of great significance to thousands of men and women.

It is now recognized that cathartics never remove the causes of constipation. Indeed, one physician states that the indiscriminate use of cathartics is probably one of the most frequent causes of constipation.

For many years there has been pressing need for some simple food that would help restore normal conditions. And now scientists have discovered it in the familiar little cake of Fleischmann's Yeast.

First came the startling discovery that Fleischmann's Yeast in itself is a wonderful food, rich in the mysterious water-soluble vitamin. Then it was found that Fleischmann's Yeast builds up the body tissues, keeps the body resistant to disease.

In addition, because of its freshness (you get it fresh daily) Fleischmann's Yeast helps the intestines in their elimination of waste matter. Fleischmann's Yeast was tested for this purpose in leading medical institutions. Chronic cases of constipation, some even of years' duration, responded.

Fleischmann's Yeast is by its very nature better suited to the stomach and intestines than the ordinary laxatives, and being a food it cannot form a habit.

Eat 2 to 3 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast a day. Have it on the table at home and on your desk at the office. Eat it plain, spread on bread, or dissolved in milk or fruit juice. You will like its fresh, distinctive flavor and the clean wholesome taste it leaves in your mouth. It is assimilated just like any other food. Only one precaution: if troubled with gas, dissolve yeast first in boiling water. This does not affect the efficacy of the yeast. Place a standing order with your grocer for Fleischmann's Yeast and get it fresh daily.

Send 4 cents in stamps for the interesting booklet, "The New Importance of Yeast in Diet." Address THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY, 701 Washington St., New York, N. Y.

The need for scientifically tested yeast

Fresh yeast has been proved by recent scientific tests to be a valuable food for correcting run-down condition, constipation, indigestion and certain skin disorders. These original tests were all made with Fleischmann's Yeast. Beware of untested yeast-vitamin preparations that contain drugs or other mixtures. Fleischmann's Yeast (fresh) is a pure food, rich in vitamins, in which it measures up to the high standards set by laboratories and hospitals. The familiar tin-foil package with the yellow label is the only form in which Fleischmann's Yeast for Health is sold.



This is the start of a better day

There's satisfying comfort and cheer in a breakfast cup of Postum, and there's no disturbing element to irritate nerves or digestion and leave mental energy lagging before the day is done.

Thousands of former coffee users have found that Postum meets every demand for a delicious table beverage, and brings steadier nerves, clearer mind—better health.

As many cups as you like with any meal—no after-regrets.

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tin) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling for 20 minutes.

"There's a Reason" for Postum

Sold by all grocers